



Urban District Council of Glyncorrwg.



The
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR 1941.

of the
Medical Officer of Health
(Dr. J. M. TAYLOR).



PORT TALBOT :
D. W. Jones, Printer, Courtland Place,

1942.



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Glyncorrwg Urban District Council, 1941.

Chairman—Councillor W. T. BROWN, J.P., Abergwynfi.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor H. FIELD, Abergwynfi.

Councillor D. MORRIS, J.P., Abergwynfi.

Councillor WM. BOWEN, Abergwynfi.

Councillor W. T. BROWN, Abergwynfi.

Councillor A. H. MORGAN, Abergwynfi.

Councillor D. WILLIAMS, Abergwynfi.

Alderman Sir WM. JENKINS, K.B.E., J.P., M.P.,

Cymmer Afan.

Councillor W. LEWIS, Cymmer.

Councillor E. C. HOPKINS, Duffryn Afan.

Councillor J. A. EVANS, Glyncorrwg.

Councillor W. LEWIS, Glyncorrwg.

Councillor J. THOMAS, Glyncorrwg.

Councillor G. WILLIAMS, Glyncorrwg.

Councillor E. PRICE, Cymmer.

Councillor F. MARCHANT, Cymmer.

Councillor D. T. HOPKINS, Cymmer.

CHAIRMEN AND COMMITTEES.

Chairman of Maternity and Child Welfare Committee—Councillor W. BOWEN, Abergwynfi.

Co-opted Members (Ladies) :

Mrs. H. FIELD, 49, Jersey Road, Abergwynfi; Mrs. RICHARDS, 56, High Street, Abergwynfi;

Mrs. J. WILLIAMS, 4, Alban Terr., Abercregan; Mrs. MURREL, 1, Wern Terrace, Cymmer;

Mrs. EVANS, 49, Norton Terrace, Glyncorrwg; Mrs. LEWIS, 10, Norton Terrace, Glyncorrwg.

General Purposes Committee :

Chairman—Councillor G. WILLIAMS, Glyncorrwg.

Housing Committee : Chairman—Councillor E. PRICE, Cymmer.

Finance Committee : Chairman—Councillor E. PRICE, Cymmer.

OFFICIALS.

<i>Clerk to the Council</i>	Mr. T. D. WINDSOR WILLIAMS
<i>Rating and Valuation Officer</i>	Mr. T. W. JENKINS.
<i>Surveyor and Engineer</i>	Mr. HENRY WALSH
<i>Asst. Surveyor and Engineer</i>	Mr. T. J. WALKER
<i>Treasurer and Accountant</i>	Mr. S. HERAPATH.
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i>	Mr. JOHN TATE, San. Inspector, Cert. Royal San. Institute and San. Inspector's Exam. Joint Board; Meat Inspector Cert. Royal San. Institute.
<i>Housing Rent Collector</i>	Mr. DANIEL THOMAS, died 17/3/41. Mr. S. FUGE appointed Rent Collector 1st May, 1941.
<i>Gas Collector</i>	Until 1st May, 1941—Mr. SAM FUGE. From 1st July, 1941—Mr. R. G. DAYSON.
<i>Health Visitor</i>	Nurse E. RICHARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	Dr. J. M. TAYLOR
<i>General Clerk</i>	Until Aug., 1941—Mr. R. G. DAYSON. From 6th Aug., 1941—Miss M. PERROTT

Glyncorrwg Urban District Council.

Cymmer,
Port Talbot,
September 10th, 1942.

To the Chairman and Members of the Glyncorrwg Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you for your consideration the Annual Report of Public Health services in your area for the year 1941.

The contents and arrangements of the report follow the requirements of Circular 2067 (Wales).

The Collieries in the area worked at full pressure throughout the year, and there was an insistent demand for more colliery workers. These workmen were difficult to find on account of young men joining the Forces, transfer of men to other areas to colliery work and to munition work.

The Birthrate, 22.7 per 1,000 population is lower than last year. The live birthrate is considerably higher than the average for smaller towns in England and Wales, which is 14.2. In the village of Glyncorrwg the birthrate has decreased for the year. Many mothers prefer to go to Penrhiewtyn Hospital for confinement, observing that the lying in period is almost as cheap, and that they are free from domestic worries while in hospital. During the year 36 mothers were confined in Penrhiewtyn Hospital. Some of these were cases of difficult confinement.

Government Evacuation Scheme.

The Glyncorrwg Urban District is scheduled as a Reception Area. Evacuees billeted in the area at the beginning of the year numbered 839. On the 4th January, 1941, an organised party of 44 mothers and children was received from the London area, and on 31st May, 1941, a party of 165 school children from Cardiff was billeted.

The number of persons billeted in the area at the end of December totalled 407. This shows a decrease of 432 for the year, and shows the difficulty of retaining evacuated persons in reception areas.

These children were examined on arrival and were found to be in normal health with a few exceptions of impetigo.

Housing.

There were no new houses constructed 38 houses were inspected for defects during the year, and 107 inspections were made for that purpose, and repairs were carried out in 32 of these houses. The general state of repair of the dwelling-houses in the area is fair. There is a lack of skilled labour to carry out repairs. Much credit is due to the Sanitary Inspector for his tact and zeal in getting repairs done during the year. There were no house owners prosecuted for abatement of nuisances, owing to disrepair. Owners certainly make an effort to repair their houses, but finance, labour and materials are extremely difficult to find at present.

Water Supply.

As a result of the discontinuance of the Avon Hill source of supply which occurred during 1939, certain parts of the district which are at a higher level received, during 1941, an intermittent supply of water. These districts are Scotch Street, Abergwynfi, some houses on the Croeserw site, Cymmer, and some houses on the Duffryn site.

The position at Scotch Street was greatly relieved by the piping of a temporary supply from a spring on Graig-y-Gelli.

Negotiations have been completed for the acquisition of a new source of supply from the Old East Level, Avon Hill, Abergwynfi. When these works are completed, it is anticipated that the whole of the district will have an ample supply of water.

Plans and estimates for the provision of adequate filter beds at the Glyncorrwg High and Low Level Reservoirs were submitted to the Ministry of Health for their approval during the year 1940, and the work of construction is proceeding satisfactorily.

More care has been taken to clean out the filter beds at the High Level Reservoir, Gwynfi Brook, and fresh sand has been put in.

Half the drinking water is not filtered. The water supply which comes from Glyncorrwg is unsatisfactory. The condition of the reservoirs is the same as in my Report of last year. There were five samples of water analysed during the year, and the results are considered to be satisfactory. This condition of affairs is fortunate as there is only one proper filter and one partial filter for four intakes to supply the area with drinking water. Work is in progress constructing Chlorination plants for the entire supply of drinking water in the area.

Post Mortem Examinations.

Arrangements have been made and facilities provided for performing post mortem examinations in the mortuary at the Isolation Hospital, Cymmer. There were no post mortems held during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

No. 26, Villiers Road, Abergwynfi, a large well built house, was acquired during the year 1935 for conversion into a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. It was completed and opened during the year 1936. It is in every way a suitable building, and is centrally situated. The attendance at this Clinic is so good that the Doctor has difficulty in finishing his examinations in the hour and a half at his disposal. There is now a tendency for the walls of this building to be damp.

During 1939, rooms in the Glyncorrwg Memorial Hall were rented for the purposes of a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The rooms available in this hall are large, damp and cold. In winter, children should not be stripped in this place. There is a suitable site in Glyncorrwg for a proper Clinic to be built and equipped. Arrangements should be made now to take up a suitable sunny site so that a decent building can be constructed when the war will end.

In Abercregan a Clinic has been held monthly since February, 1936, in the Workmen's Institute, and is quite well attended. It is held once every calendar month. The Institute is a very suitable building for the purpose of a Clinic.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year arrangements were made to carry out Diphtheria Immunisation for infants and young children in the area.

The immunising in the Cymmer Ward was carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, and in the Abergwynfi and Glyncorrwg Wards by Dr. A. Davies and Dr. C. Davies respectively. The Health Visitor gave valuable assistance at the Clinics and in propaganda work among parents.

Much publicity was given to the scheme, and the results for the year are as follows:

	CYMMER.		ABER & BLAENGWYNFI.				GLYNCORRWG.	
	1st Injection.	2nd Injection	1st Injection.	2nd Injection.	1st Injection.	2nd Injection.	1st Injection.	2nd Injection.
Resident Children	786	728	547	414	236	214		
Evacuees	99	92	60	34	34	25		
Total	885	820	607	448	270	239		

National Milk Scheme.

The Scheme came into operation during the month of August, 1940, and the number of beneficiaries during the year 1941 were as follows:—

Free Milk	360
Milk at 2d. per pint	760
Total	1,120

For the feeding of infants, dried milk is supplied if preferred.

Pit Head Baths.

Baths for the workmen in Duffryn Rhondda Colliery have been finished, and workmen with very few exceptions use these facilities. Their usefulness, especially where there are two or more workmen in one house and no bath in the house, is incalculable. I am of opinion that the men use water too warm for bathing, and do not finish the bath with a cold shower. There are no pit head baths at Nantewlaeth or at South Pits, Glyncorwg, or Ocean Colliery, Abergwynfi. Many men from Abercregan and Abergwynfi work in these collieries. There are no baths in the 248 Abercregan houses.

Swimming Baths.

A large open-air Swimming Bath close to the Caerau Road in Cymmer was opened during 1939. This, in my opinion, is a satisfactory advance towards the development of good physique in young people in the area. Much more use should be made of this form of recreation and development. Most of the children from the Senior School obtain instruction during the morning session. There are very few objectors among the school children. It is a form of exercise and a method of self-defence, which every child should be encouraged to learn properly. The attendant is a genial instructor, and possesses a life saving certificate. The water is chlorinated regularly. No serious incident occurred during the year.

Extension of Council's Activities during 1941.

There were no further extensions of activities from those described in my last annual report.

Infectious Diseases.

Infectious diseases notified during the year numbered 282. Diphtheria notification decreased to 16 cases. There was a decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever. Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis decreased by nearly 50%, compared with last year. Five cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever, all from Cymmer, were also notified.

Deaths from Infectious Diseases *were:—Tuberculosis 3; Cerebro Spinal Fever 1; Diphtheria 1; Pneumonia 11; Whooping Cough 1.

Isolation Hospital.

The local hospital is falling into a very deplorable state for want of repairs. It is questionable whether it is worth repairing. It might be useful in case of an air raid in the district, and has been set aside for reception of fatalities in such circumstances.

Arrangements have been made with Port Talbot Borough Council whereby patients suffering from infectious diseases from this area can be admitted to their Isolation Hospital.

During the year eight cases were sent to this Hospital at a cost to the Authority of £56 0s. 8d. Four evacuee cases were also sent at a cost to the Government Evacuation Scheme of £65 6s. 4d.

Planting of Trees.

In the late autumn of 1937 two rows of young trees were planted on the sides of Coronation Avenue, Cymmer. These trees show signs of development in their new surroundings, and already this particular highway shows signs of being a very attractive avenue when the trees are properly grown. It is a great mistake that no trees have been planted since 1937. Boys are destructive of young trees.

It is desirable that a small planting scheme should be carried out in each of the villages each year. The slopes below Cynon village on the south side of the valley have been planted with coniferous three year old plants. These villages could be greatly beautified, and the health of the people would benefit by careful planting and careful tending of trees.

Rats.

All complaints of rat infestation are investigated, and steps are taken to exterminate these pests. In addition, there was an intensive campaign against them during the first week in November. The very numerous baits laid showed satisfactory results. A phosphorous bait has been found to be effective.

There were 1,088 baits laid during the year in shop premises, sewer manholes, refuse tips, etc. There were no cases of Weil's disease reported during the year, although men report that some mines are still much infested by rats.

Glyncorrwg Burial Ground.

I have visited the churchyard at Glyncorrwg on some occasions when graves have been opened close to the North and East boundaries.

I found that the retaining wall of the burying ground is "dry walling," and that the bottom of the graves are on a level with or higher than the back yard or floor of the adjoining houses. This state of affairs is insanitary and is not decent, and urgently needs attention.

With great respect and in due deference to local sentiment, I am of strong opinion that no body should be allowed to be buried in this burial ground at a distance of less than 30 feet from the North and East boundaries.

This means that a new burial ground is required for the village, unless most burials are done in Cymmer or other suitable burial grounds.

War Work.

The Council Staff. These gentlemen have done a very great deal of voluntary work for the general public during another year. The control room in the Council Office has been cared for by one or other of these men every night throughout the year. This means 52 nights of lost rest during the year in addition to their ordinary employment. Furthermore, each of these gentlemen has a responsible position in the local services, being Chief Officers of Air Raid Wardens, Fire Brigade, Rescue and Demolition, Decontamination Food Control, etc. To their great credit they keep cheery and very efficient with it all.

There were 213 air raid warnings during the year, and these gentlemen were always to be found at their posts.

I am much indebted to Mr. Tate, who has had many extra duties to do, for his co-operation throughout the year, and for his help in preparing this Report. I am also much indebted to Miss Richards (Health Visitor), Mr. H. Walsh, Mr. T. W. Jenkins, and Mr. Herapath for their kindness and help throughout the year.

Throughout the year I have continually been seeking the help of Dr. Colston Williams, and have to thank him most sincerely for the great assistance he has unreservedly and unstintingly given.

All the Medical Practitioners in the area have been keen and most loyal in all matters appertaining to public health, and my thanks are due to them for their thorough co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The area of the district is 13,925 acres.

The prevailing winds are westerly and south westerly. The valleys are narrow and consequently there is concentration and rapidity of air currents in the district. Trees are very scarce, and shelter is only afforded by the mountains. During the rainy season, the rain is carried up the valleys at such a pace that the most carefully constructed houses are liable to be damp. Heavy rains never cause accumulation of water in the area, but act as a useful adjunct to the sanitation of the district.

The district could be considerably beautified by planting and maintaining the growth of various types of trees and flowers. The expense would be small, and in years to come the valley would be clad as it should be.

In some villages, notably Duffryn and Cynon, flowers and gardens are developed to a very high standard. Many allotments are still being intensively cultivated.

Houses.

	Total in District.	Occupied	Unoccupied.
Houses	1,984	1,962	22
Business Premises used for Dwellings as well as Busi- ness	81	79	2
Hotels	13 (& two Clubs)	13	0
Farms	24	21	3
Lock-up Shops	40	16	24

The Council built 282 Houses under the Housing Act, 1919.

The assessable value of the area for year ending December 31st, 1941:—

	£	s	d
General Rate Purposes	28,834	0	0
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	99	14	7

Population.

The population estimated by the Registrar General for mid-year 1941 was 9,508, and for 30th June, 1940, was 9,056. For the previous year the population was 9,473 (mid-year 1939).

For the year 1931 the census population (mid-year) was 10,208

"	"	1921	"	"	"	"	"	10,772
"	"	1911	"	"	"	"	"	8,689
"	"	1901	"	"	"	"	"	6,452

The employment of the people is almost entirely Coal mining, or in some occupation associated with the mining industry. Many women and men are finding lucrative employment in Munition Factories. The numbers employed are likely to increase.

There are not many hard ground workers in the area at present, consequently Silicosis is not very common. Workmen are now much more careful to prevent dust absorption when working in headings of high silica content. There were no deaths from Silicosis during the year.

Coal miners in steam coal mines enjoy quite good health, those in house coal collieries, where there is much dampness, are more subject to rheumatism. There are few cases of acute rheumatism, but there is a great deal of chronic rheumatism in middle aged and even in young men.

Electric safety lamps, giving more illumination, less heat, less CO² produced and less nystagmus, have been introduced into most of the deep mines in the area. There are not many new cases of nystagmus, undoubtedly due to the introduction of these lamps.

In some collieries in the area there is a great deal of water, and rats are so numerous that workmen have to use their ingenuity to prevent them stealing all their food while they are employed. Rats should be exterminated from collieries because of the danger of transmitting Weil's Disease to the miners. Professional rat catchers, if employed, would greatly reduce these pests and the danger of disease carried by them.

Nursing Facilities, Hospitals, etc.

There is a district nurse in Abergwynfi.

The Swansea General Hospital is used for all emergencies from the area, and very excellent results are obtained, and general satisfaction is expressed by the patients. The waiting list is large, causing, in non-acute cases a delay of months in admission. Acute and urgent cases can always be admitted. Many patients who receive public assistance are admitted to Penrhiewtyn Hospital, and express satisfaction with their treatment, and very excellent results are obtained. This relieves the waiting list for Swansea.

A system of communication of diagnosis, operation and progress, etc., from hospital to medical men in the area is of great help to practitioners.

Both Medical and Surgical cases are admitted, and very numerous consultations and X-Ray photographs are obtained by out-patients from this area.

The X-Ray Apparatus and results of Swansea Hospital are among the very best in the country.

There is a working arrangement between the Swansea Hospital and Penrhiewtyn Hospital, Neath, which allows patients long on the waiting list for admission to Swansea to be admitted to Penrhiewtyn—Swansea Hospital Authorities paying the cost. Operations on school children for tonsils and adenoids are performed in Penrhiewtyn Hospital at a cost of 10/- to the parents. Complicated confinements are not now admitted to Swansea Hospital, but are sent to Penrhiewtyn at a cost of £2. 2s. 0d. per week to the patient. There is a means scale operative. There is a great increase in the number of people being treated at these hospitals.

The workmen pay 2d. per week to the Hospital, and this is deducted from their pay at the Colliery Office. Those not working in collieries may obtain the benefit of Swansea Hospital by paying 8s. 8d. per year.

The St. John's Motor Ambulance, which is stationed at Cymmer, is in constant request to take patients to Swansea Hospital and other such Institutions for consultations, massage, X-Ray Examinations, etc. As many as three journeys are made from the area to Swansea in a day. In case of emergency, e.g., a few accidents occurring simultaneously, or when the local Ambulance is away, a neighbouring Ambulance—generally from Bryn—is easily available. These conveyances are very comfortable and suitable for their purpose. The man in charge of this Ambulance is a most capable driver, and is very obliging, and is a competent man to render first-aid.

There is also a Motor Ambulance stationed at Glynccorrwg, which is maintained by colliery workmen.

There are seven First Aid and Home Nursing Classes carried on very successfully. Most of these Classes have been in continuous existence for over 30 years. Most of the people trained at these Classes are of the very utmost use in the locality, and particularly in mines. The local Companies encourage this work. Recently attendance at these classes has been very good because of the menace of air raids. In Duffryn the young boys and girls form most successful classes in First Aid and Home Nursing. A great number of well trained men and ladies are available for first Aid work in case of an air raid in the district.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

Live Births during the year were:—

	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	99	97
Illegitimate	5	5
Total	<u>104</u>	<u>102</u>

STILLBIRTHS.

		Male.	Female.
Legitimate	10	—
Illegitimate	—	—
Total	<u>10</u>	<u>—</u>

Total Births:—216. This gives a birth-rate of 22.7 per 1,000 of population per annum.

The birth-rate of previous years may be compared:—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population.
1914	351	37.3
1915	342	36.3
1916	338	33.0
1917	276	27.0
1918	324	31.7
1919	317	30.7
1920	372	36.1
1921	349	32.4
1922	314	27.6
1923	312	26.0
1924	344	28.6
1925	317	26.4
1926	282	23.5
1927	259	21.5
1928	238	22.1
1929	245	23.0
1930	242	22.7
1931	234	22.7
1932	215	21.2
1933	220	21.6
1934	203	20.0
1935	236	23.5
1936	197	19.4
1937	208	21.4
1938	193	20.1
1939	181	19.1
1940	230	25.4
1941	216	22.7

The illegitimate birth-rate for the year was 1.05 per 1,000 of the population.

Birth Rates compared per 1,000 population:—

	1941.	
	Live Births	Still Births.
England and Wales	14.2	0.51
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	14.7	0.58
148 Smaller Towns (Population 25,000 to 50,000)	16.4	0.60
London Administrative County	8.9	0.33
Glyncorrwg U.D.	21.7	1.05

The total live births registered within the area, legitimate and illegitimate were distributed as follows:—

Month.	Abergwynfi.	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Total
January	3	9	3	15
February	5	7	3	15
March	6	8	3	17
April	12	4	2	18
May	6	9	4	19
June	4	5	0	9
July	2	7	4	13
August	5	5	2	12
September	4	8	0	12
October	6	5	1	12
November	9	5	3	17
December	5	5	1	11
Total	<u>67</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>170</u>

During the year there were born in Penrhiewtyn Hospital—7 from Glyncorrwg; 9 from Abergwynfi; 22 from Cymmer.

Most of these were either complicated confinements or cases where pregnancy was not normal, or where home conditions were such that, on medical advice, the mother was advised to go to hospital for confinement. Some were voluntary patients.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the area during the year was 74; Males—44. Females—30. There were 25 inward transfers—15 males, 10 females.

These inward transfers died in Swansea Hospital, Penrhiewtyn Hospital, Cardiff Royal Infirmary, Angelton, Groeswen Isolation Hospital, Pontardawe, Cymla Hospital, Gorseinon, R.O.F., Bridgend.

There were three outward transfers—1 male, 2 females.

The total deaths therefore were 99. Males 59, Females 40.

The crude death-rate was 10.12 per 1,000 population per annum compared with previous years.

1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
11.8	14.6	12.8	9.5	13.4	9.9	11.4	10.3
1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
11.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	8.7	10.3	10.7	12.0
1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
8.5	11.4	9.8	13.8	10.4	9.2	10.2	11.0
1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.				
11.2	11.8	14.02	10.12				

Death Rates compared per 1,000 Population.
1941 1940 1939 1938 1937

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
England and Wales	12.9	14.3	12.1	11.6	12.4
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns	14.9	15.8	12.0	11.7	12.5
148 Smaller Towns, Population 25,000—50,000 at Census 1931	13.0	12.8	11.2	11.0	11.9
London (Administrative County)	16.3	17.8	11.9	11.4	12.3
Glyncorrwg U.D.	10.12	14.0	11.8	11.2	11.0

The following are the particulars of deaths returned to me by the Registrar for the district during the year 1941, to which 25 transferable deaths have been added—(25 inward transfers):—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Diseases	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	0	1
Diphtheria	1	0	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	2	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0	0	0
Syphilitic Diseases	0	0	0
Influenza	5	1	6
Measles	0	0	0
Acute Polio-myelitis & Polio-encephalitis	0	0	0
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	0	0	0
Cancer	7	2	9
Diabetes	0	0	0
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	2	6	8
Heart Disease	12	7	19
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	0	2	2
Bronchitis	4	3	7
Pneumonia	7	4	11
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	0	3

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ulceration of Stomach or Duodenum.....	0	1	1
Diarrhoea (under two years)	1	0	1
Appendicitis	0	0	0
Other Digestive Diseases	1	4	5
Nephritis	2	2	4
Puerperal & Post Abort. Sepsis	0	0	0
Other Maternal Causes	0	1	1
Premature Birth	3	0	3
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries and Infantile Diseases	0	1	1
Suicide	0	0	0
Road Traffic Accidents	1	0	1
Other Violent Causes	6	2	8
All other Causes	1	2	3
Total	59	40	99

The above Table includes 25 inward transfers. The inward transfers were as follows:—

INWARD TRANSFERS.

Heart Disease	Cymmer	Male, 21 yrs., died West Glamorgan County Hospital.
Accident, Ord. Factory	Cymmer	Female, 22 yrs., died Royal Ordnance Factory, Bridgend.
Cancer	Cymmer	Male, 66 yrs., died West Glamorgan County Hospital.
Accidental Scalds	Abergwynfi	Female, 2 yrs., died West Glamorgan County Hospital.
Pulmonary T.B.	Glyncorrwg	Male, 49 yrs., died Cymla Hospital.
Myocardial Degen.	Cymmer	Male, 81 yrs., died Pontardawe.
Influenza	Glyncorrwg	Male, 71 yrs., died Gorseinon.
Right chr. supp. otitis media..	Cymmer	Male, 16 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Congenital Malformation	Glyncorrwg	Female, 1 wk., died West Glamorgan County Hospital.
Broncho-Pneumonia	Cymmer	Male, 51 yrs., died Angelton.
Coronary Thrombosis	Cymmer	Female, 68 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Pulmonary T.B.	Cymmer	Female, 23 yrs., died Cymla Hospital.
Uraemia	Abergwynfi	Male, 59 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Nephritis	Cymmer	Male, 17 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Broncho-Pneumonia	Blaengwynfi	Female, 1 mth., died Royal Infirmary.
Nephritis	Abergwynfi	Male, 66 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Abergwynfi	Male, 7 yrs., died Groeswen Is'tion Hospital.
Broncho-Pneumonia	Blaengwynfi	Female, 67 yrs., died Pontardawe.
Road Accident	Cymmer	Male, 19 mths., died Swansea Hospital.
Lobar Pneumonia	Abergwynfi	Male, 25 yrs., died Angelton.
Heart Disease	Abergwynfi	Female, 74 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Heart Disease	Glyncorrwg	Female, 75 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Pregnancy, Obs'ted Labour...	Cymmer	Female, 23 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Bronchiectasis	Cymmer	Male, 77 yrs., died Pontardawe.
Septicaemia	Glyncorrwg	Male, 16 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.

The following are particulars of deaths notified to me in the area during 1941, and include 25 inward transfers.

TABLE 1. Causes of, and ages at Death during 1941.

Causes of Death.	Total All Ages.	under 1 yr.	1 & under 2	2 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & up- wards.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	6	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myel. & Polio-enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Heart Disease	19	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	11
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Pneumonia	11	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Nephritis	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Puerperal & Post-abort. Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Premature Birth	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Con. Malformation, Birth Inj., Infant Dis.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road Traffic Accidents	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violent Causes	8	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	1
All Other Causes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	99	12	3	4	1	8	7	19	45

The following are particulars of deaths notified to me in the area during 1940, and include 28 inward transfers.

TABLE 1. Causes of, and ages at Death during 1940.

Causes of Death	Total All Ages	under 1 year	1 & under 2	2 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & upwards
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myel. & Polio-enceph.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	5
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Heart Disease	23	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	12
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	8	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	5
Pneumonia	11	1	3	—	—	—	1	3	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nephritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Puerperal & Post-abort. Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Premature Birth	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Con. Malformation, Birth Inj., Infant Dis.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Road Traffic Accidents	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Violent Causes	5	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
All Other Causes	8	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	2
Totals	127	14	6	1	2	8	21	39	36

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1941 are given in the following Table:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 " " 15	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
15 " " 25	—	5	2	—	—	1	—	—
25 " " 35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 " " 45	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45 " " 55	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 " " 65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	8	4	—	1	2	—	—

There were 3 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1941—3 Pulmonary.

The distribution was as follows:

	Cymmer.	Glyncorwg.	Abergwynfi.
Pulmonary	1	1	1
Non-Pulmonary	0	0	0

Death rates from all cases of Tuberculosis:—

1941.	1940.
0.32 per 1,000 population.	0.99 per 1,000 population.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Of the three deaths from Tuberculosis which occurred in the area during 1941, 100% had previously been notified as suffering from this disease.

The number of deaths from this disease shows a decrease over last year's figures. The prevention of this disease is far more important than we have hitherto realised. Sanitation, prevention of dust, dry, clean houses, suitable clothing and boots, regular exercise are extremely important. Loss of sleep and anxiety are causes of more rapid progress of tuberculosis.

It is imperative to have healthy cows and clean milk. In my opinion the most important preventive is a plentiful and suitable diet for the young. A plentiful supply of nutritious food, and a prolonged period of absolute rest in the early stages of Tuberculosis will often lead to its arrest and cure. There is not now so much poverty in the area, but butter and meat are not so plentiful as they were; eggs are in less supply. An ample diet and rest and freedom from anxiety are very necessary for Tuberculosis patients.

The Welsh National Memorial Officers are doing a very useful work in this direction. Much could be done by increased number of hygienic lectures in the schools. There is a lecturer who visits the schools periodically, and whose lectures the teachers and children very much appreciate.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1940 are given in the following Table:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5 " " 15	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
15 " " 25	4	2	1	—	—	2	—	—
25 " " 35	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
35 " " 45	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
45 " " 55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 " " 65	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	9	4	—	2	6	1	—

There were 9 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1940—8 Pulmonary and 1 Non-pulmonary.

The distribution was as follows:—

	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Abergwynfi
Pulmonary	3	1	4
Non-Pulmonary	1	0	0

Death rates from all cases of Tuberculosis:—

1940.	1939.
0.99 per 1,000 population.	0.53 per 1,000 population

Cancer (Malignant Disease).

There were 9 cases of death from Malignant Disease—males 7, and females 2.

Ages were:—Under 25—1; between 25 and under 45—0; between 45 and under 65—1; over 65 years—7.

The death-rate is as follows:—

1941—.95 per 1,000 population. 1940—1.88 per 1,000 population.

Scarlet Fever.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever.

Death rate:—

1941—Glyncorrwg: 0.00 per 1,000 population.

1941—England and Wales: 0.00 per 1,000 population.

Diphtheria.

There was one death from Diphtheria.

Death rate:—

1941—Glyncorrwg: .11 per 1,000 population.

1941—England and Wales: 0.07 per 1,000 population.

Diabetes.

There were no deaths from this disease. Recent advances in treatment by dieting and insulin have prolonged the lives of people suffering from this disease.

The death rate is as follows:—

1941.—0.00 per 1,000 population.

1940—0.00 per 1,000 population.

Rheumatic Fever.

There were no deaths from Rheumatism. The clothing of the people could be better. There is much improvement in the conditions of some of the dwellings, but dry, warm houses are necessary to prevent this disease. Considering the wet conditions in some of the mines, and the heat and sweating in others, Rheumatic Fever is rare.

The death rate is as follows:—

1941.—0.00 per 1,000 population.

Some of the house coal mines are very wet and cold, and tend to cause muscular rheumatism in miners working in these mines. Rheumatic Arthritis is quite common in females of adult age in the area.

Cerebral Haemorrhage.

There were 8 deaths:—

Males 2. Females 6. Death rate 1941—.84 per 1,000 population.

„ „ 1940—1.21 per 1,000 population.

„ „ 1939—.32 per 1,000 population.

„ „ 1938—.62 per 1,000 population.

„ „ 1937—.92 per 1,000 of population.

Ages:—Under 1 year—0; 25 and under 45—0; 45 and under 65—0; 65 and upwards—8

Heart Disease.

There were 19 deaths. Males 12. Females 7.

Ages:—Under 1 year—0, 1 and under 2—0, 15 and under 25—1, 25 and under 45—2, 45 and under 65—5, 65 and upwards—11.

Death rate 1941—2.0 per 1,000 population.

„ „ 1940—2.54 „ „ „

„ „ 1939—3.20 „ „ „

„ „ 1938—2.40 „ „ „

„ „ 1937—2.16 „ „ „

Arterio Sclerosis.

There was one death from this disease.

Death rate 1941—0.11 per 1,000 population.

"	"	1940—0.00	"	"	"
"	"	1939—0.74	"	"	"
"	"	1938—0.10	"	"	"
"	"	1937—0.41	"	"	"

Influenza.

There were 6 deaths—5 Males and 1 Female.

Death rate, 1941—Glyncorrwg: 0.63 per 1,000 population.

England and Wales: 0.19 per 1,000 population.

Bronchitis.

There were 7 deaths—Males 4, Females 3.

Ages:—Under 1 year—3, 45 and under 65—1, 65 and upwards—3.

Death rate 1941—.74 per 1,000 population.

"	"	1940—0.88	"	"	"
"	"	1939—0.21	"	"	"
"	"	1938—0.31	"	"	"
"	"	1937—0.61	"	"	"

Pneumonia (All Forms).

There were 11 deaths—Males 7, Females 4.

Ages at death:—Under 1 year—2, 1 and under 2—1, 25 and under 45—2, 45 and under 65—3, 65 and upwards—3.

Death rate 1941—1.16 per 1,000 population.

"	"	1940—1.21	"	"	"
"	"	1939—0.64	"	"	"
"	"	1938—0.62	"	"	"
"	"	1937—0.61	"	"	"

There were 19 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year.

Other Respiratory Diseases.

There were no deaths from Silicosis.

Death rate 1941—0.00 per 1,000 population.

There were 3 deaths from Pulmonary Congestion—3 males, ages 50, 52 and 65 yrs.

Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.

There was one death from Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum.

Death rate 1941—0.11 per 1,000 population.

Diarrhoea, under 2 years.

There was one death from Diarrhoea during 1941.

Generally the cause of this disease is milk or food which has been infected by someone or something. Education in cleanliness from the place of production to the place of consumption is one of the most important duties of the Health Visitor. Clean hands, clean food, clean habits, extermination of flies are of the greatest importance in the prevention of this disease. Over-feeding and unsuitable diet at irregular hours may start this complaint, and if it does not cause death, will at least retard the growth and development of a child very greatly. The summer was not too warm to reduce the ground water, and the rainfall was constant; and the general improvement in cleanliness in the homes are accountable for the low death rate.

Gastro Enteritis.

There was one death. Death rate, 1941—0.11 per 1,000 population.

Peritonitis.

There were no deaths.

Peritonitis is caused by escape of intestinal contents into the peritoneal cavity, or by any infection getting into the peritoneal cavity. A common cause is an abscess which is liable to form around an inflamed vermiform appendix. Early diagnosis and treatment have kept this condition in check. The year's results are most satisfactory.

Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth and Injury at Birth.

There were 4 deaths:—3 males, ages: 5 mins., 1 hour and 4 hours. 1 female, age 1 week.

Death rate 1941—.42 per 1,000 population.

"	"	1940—.88	"	"	"
"	"	1939—.64	"	"	"
"	"	1938—.62	"	"	"
"	"	1937—.51	"	"	"
"	"	1936—.29	"	"	"

Suicide.

There were no cases of suicide during the year.

Death rate 1941—0.00 per 1,000 population.

"	"	1940—0.11	"	"	"
"	"	1939—0.00	"	"	"
"	"	1938—.00	"	"	"
"	"	1937—.00	"	"	"

Road Traffic Accident.

There was one death—1 male.

Other Deaths from Violence or Accidents.

There were 8 deaths. 1 male—Colliery accident; 1 female—Accident at Ordnance Factory; 1 female—Accidentally scalded; 1 male—Blow to spine; 1 male—Run over by train; 1 male—Accidental fall in road; 1 male—Accidental fall at work; 1 male—Accident in home.

Death rate 1941—.84 per 1,000 population.

"	"	1940—.77	"	"	"
"	"	1939—.64	"	"	"
"	"	1938—.83	"	"	"
"	"	1937—.82	"	"	"
"	"	1936—.88	"	"	"

Silicosis.

There were no deaths from this disease.

Death rate 1941—0.00 per 1,000 population.

"	"	1940—0.22	"	"	"
"	"	1939—0.11	"	"	"
"	"	1938—0.31	"	"	"
"	"	1937—0.10	"	"	"
"	"	1936—0.00	"	"	"

Silicosis is a preventable disease. In miners it is caused by the inhalation of silica, and silica is a tissue poison. The latent period of the disease, in ordinary cases is 10 or 20 years. Once symptoms have appeared, nothing very substantial can be done in the way of a cure. It is, therefore, of great importance that dangerous dusts should be known as soon as possible. Almost everyone underground must inhale a certain amount of silica; it remains to define the quantity which is injurious.

Tissue irritation, caused by breathing in large quantities of dust in high concentration, sooner or later produces changes in the lung itself. The normal, healthy lung substances are gradually replaced by dense, inert fibrous tissue.

The purely mechanical effects of this replacement may in time become of serious import, diminishing materially the area of lung tissue available, and ultimately throwing increased strain on the heart.

In addition the local vitality of the lung is lessened and the stamina of the patient undermined, rendering him more liable to secondary infections cumulative in their effect.

The silicotic, once certified, seems to be nobody's concern. The Colliery Owners pay compensation and the Miners' Federation, having done their work, retire. The local doctor has to continue to treat symptoms as they arise until the death of the patient, or of the doctor.

A combination of institutional treatment directed to meet special indications, training and rehabilitation, close medical supervision and social care at home will bring some relief to these pulmonary cripples.

Probably the prevalence of respiratory diseases among miners depends on the amount and character of the stone dust present, and the incidence of silicosis in the coal-field has a distinct relation to the kind of work done. Not only drillers of "hard headings," but other men in the district are exposed to highly concentrated silicon dust conditions.

If men must work in hard headings they should wear a well fitting mask, and the dust from the drill should be trapped efficiently. These rules are not observed by work men.

Early diagnosis is difficult because of no definite clinical signs. Radiographic appearances are useful, and the doctors in this area take full advantage of this means of diagnosis in suspected cases.

At present there is no provision for institutional treatment of silicosis, as such, but if a miner has silicosis and tuberculosis he is entitled to treatment by the Welsh National Memorial Association.

Eleven people have been found to be suffering from Silicosis in the area during the year, and many suspects were examined but could not be certified.

Anthracosis.

In almost all cases of suspected silicosis, where the silicosis Medical Board decides that the patient is not suffering from silicosis, and is therefore not liable for compensation from his employers, the report states that the lungs contain a certain amount of dust.

I have many patients who are disabled completely because of symptoms and signs identical with those of silicosis, although the report is that dust is present in the lungs. Presumably this is coal dust.

Coal dust is not so injurious to the lung tissue as is silica, but it certainly leads to a great deal of disablement in men who have worked underground for many years.

Zymotic Diseases.

There was one death from Diphtheria and one from Whooping Cough.

The seven Zymotic Diseases are Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Fevers (including Typhus, Typhoid and Paratyphoid), and Diphtheria.

Death rate 1941—.21 per 1,000 population.

"	"	1940—0.33	"	"	"
"	"	1939—0.11	"	"	"
"	"	1938—0.10	"	"	"
"	"	1937—0.30	"	"	"

Zymotic Diseases death rate compared with England and Wales.

	Small Pox	Typhoid & Paratyphoid.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.
England & Wales	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.07
Glyncorwg U.D.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.11	.11

Inquests.

There were 7 inquests held in the area. Causes of death were—Road accident 1, Railway Accident 1, Accidental fall on road 1, Accidental blow to spine 1, Accidentally scalded 1, Accident at Ordnance Factory 1, Accident at home 1.

The percentage of deaths upon which inquests were held was 7.1%. The percentage in 1940 was 7.9% and 1939 7.2%.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

This may be defined as the number of deaths registered of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births registered during the year.

The total number was 12 deaths.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age.

This would give an infant mortality rate of 58 per 1,000 live births. Comparison with other areas is as follows for the year 1941:—

Gelligaer	79	Pontypridd	74
Maesteg	79	Penarth	48
Aberdare	61	Port Talbot	53
Neath Borough	82	Porthcawl	44
Bridgend	56	Neath Rural	71
Mountain Ash	65	Pontardawe	57
Rhondda	80	Penybont	78
Ogmore and Garw	77	Cardiff Rural	32
Caerphilly	83	Lluchwr	36
Barry	43	Llantrisant & Llantwit Vardre	69
Glyncorrgwg	58		

1941—Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales—59 per 1,000 births.

The following are Infant Mortality rates for Glyncorrgwg Urban District during the past 18 years:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1924	344	17	49.4
1925	317	18	56.8
1926	282	21	74.5
1927	259	19	73.3
1928	238	16	67.0
1929	245	19	77.5
1930	242	13	53.7
1931	229	19	82.0
1932	205	10	46.0
1933	209	18	81.8
1934	188	21	111.6
1935	219	12	55.0
1936	183	9	49.0
1937	196	13	66.0
1938	179	12	67.0
1939	174	10	57.0
1940	216	14	63.0
1941	206	12	58.3

Ages at which Infant Deaths occurred distributed over the year 1941.

TABLE 2.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1941.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Totals Death under 1 year
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Croup	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	..	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	..	—	2	—	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	..	2	—	—	—	2
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	..	—	1	—	—	1
Inanition	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Laryngeal Stenosis	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Accident (Scalds)	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malfor'tions	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Births	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	1	—	—	4	3	3	—	2	12

Total Deaths under 1 year 12—9 Males, 3 Females.

Ages at which Infant Deaths occurred distributed over the year 1940.

TABLE 2.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1940.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-5 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
White Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Inanition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Laryngeal Stenosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Accident (Scalds)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malfor'tions	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Births	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	2	—	—	7	1	1	4	1	14

Total Deaths under 1 year, 14—6 Males, 8 Females.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Isolation Hospital.

Arrangements have now been made to receive our Fever cases in the New Fever Hospital at Port Talbot. Many ordinary slight cases are treated at home.

Arrangements can be made with the Port Talbot Borough for admission of Small Pox cases, should such cases arise.

The incidence and results of treatment of infectious diseases in this area compare very favourably with that of any other Authority.

Maternity Home Accommodation.

When a maternity case requires hospital treatment, such case is sent to Penrhiewtyn General Hospital. A specialist is in attendance at the Hospital. Few patients go to the Maesteg Maternity Hospital for confinement. Some women—with poor physique and from poor homes—should be encouraged to go to this Institution for the lying-in period. This Hospital is very comfortable, and is thoroughly up-to-date. The resident Staff is obliging and is very capable. The Hospital Maintenance Fee is £2 2s. 0d. per week in Penrhiewtyn Hospital. A very reasonable fee for such a fine Hospital and Staff.

Maternal Mortality. There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis.

Puerperal Fever.

There were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year.

Small Pox and Typhoid.

These can be admitted to the Port Talbot Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

There is no Sanatorium in the area. Patients for admission to Tuberculosis hospitals are cared for by the Welsh National Memorial Association.

Ambulance Facilities.

In cases sent to Port Talbot Fever Hospital, arrangements can be made for removal to hospital by the Fever Ambulance of Port Talbot. There are two very fine motor ambulances in the area—one in Cymmer, a St. John's Ambulance, and one in Glyncorwg owned by the inhabitants. Both these are comfortable, and render prompt and very valuable service to the district. The St. John's Ambulance serves Cymmer and Abergwynfi inhabitants. It is of great use, and is used constantly. It is maintained by the workmen and Colliery Owners.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There are four Centres. (1) Cymmer occupies the whole of the upper floor of 126 Margam Street. It is excellently arranged, and very suitable for a Clinic. (2) A suitable well built, centrally situated house was purchased at 26 Villiers Road, Abergwynfi and many alterations were made at considerable cost and is now used as a clinic. The ground floor of

the building is used as a clinic and is eminently suited and equipped for such purpose. The attendances at this new clinic have increased remarkably. (3) Rooms were rented in the Glyncoirwg Memorial Hall during 1939 in place of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Glyncoirwg, a temporary wooden structure which had become very dilapidated. (4) In February, 1936, a clinic was started in Abercregan and is held in the Workmen's Institute. Clinics are held 1—2.30 p.m. on Fridays once a month and are quite well attended.

Clinics are held on alternate weeks in other Centres as follows:—Cymmer: Fridays, 3.30 to 5 p.m. Abergwynfi: Wednesdays, 3.30 to 5 p.m. Glyncoirwg, Tuesdays, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

School Clinics.

There are two Clinics for the area—(1) the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in Cymmer; (2) the Clinic, Abergwynfi, for dental treatment on Thursdays. These Clinics are held on alternate Wednesdays for eyes, and alternate Thursdays for dental treatment. These are under the direction of the M.O.H. for Glamorgan.

Tuberculosis Visiting Station.

Patients who can travel are seen at the Clinic, 2 Church Place, Maesteg on Fridays, 10 to 12 a.m. The Tuberculosis physicians readily come in consultation to the homes of patients. Consultations at the homes of patients are becoming much more frequent, and such arrangement is more satisfactory. X-Ray examinations are conducted in Bridgend on Mondays. There is an excellent X-Ray and Light Treatment Apparatus at Cimla. These are constantly in use for the people from this area. The Medical Staff in these stations do thorough examinations, and give opinions which are of all importance both to patients and their medical attendants. A special feature of reports sent to practitioners is an X-Ray photograph attached. This is a most valuable addition to the opinion of the Tuberculosis Specialist.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.

This is held in Station Square, Port Talbot. It is open for female consultation on Fridays and for males on Mondays and Tuesdays. Patients are allowed travelling expenses who attend this Clinic. It is maintained by the Glamorgan County Council.

It is an extremely rare thing for a patient from this area to require such treatment.

Midwives.

These are supervised by the Glamorgan County Council. There are four trained midwives in the area. One trained in Cymmer. Two trained in Abergwynfi. One trained in Glyncoirwg. These nurses are paid for their services by the Glamorgan County Council. They are capable and obliging and hard working. In my opinion, their work is satisfactory. They inform doctors of patients' pregnancy, and work in co-operation satisfactorily.

Chemical and Bacteriological Work.

There is a scale of agreed payment to the Cardiff and County Laboratory where such work is carried on. There is a stock of Diphtheria swabs, sputum bottles, etc. which medical men can have on request. These are kept at the Council Offices.

Disinfection.

There are facilities for Disinfection of clothes in the Hospital. The houses are disinfected by means of formalin tablets, and spraying with disinfectant, and this work is well attended to by your Sanitary Inspector.

Infectious Diseases.

There were 282 cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year.

There were 15 cases of Scarlet Fever 16 of Diphtheria, 19 Pneumonia, and 14 Tuberculosis.

There were 11 deaths from Pneumonia. There was one death from Diphtheria.

Post Mortem Examination.

There are facilities provided at the Mortuary, Isolation Hospital, Cymmer, for the performance of Post Mortem Examinations. There were no post mortems performed here during the year.

TABLE 3.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year, 1941.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	15	—	—
Diphtheria	16	2	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	19	1	11
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1

TABLE 4.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Table giving an analysis of the total notified cases of Infectious Diseases in the area, during 1941, under various age groups.

Disease.	Under 1 yr.	1 & under 2	2 & under 3	3 & under 4	4 & under 5	5 & under 10	10 & un'er 15	15 & un'er 20	20 & un'er 35	35 & un'er 45	45 & un'er 65	65 & over	Total all Ages.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	2	2	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	15
Diphtheria	—	—	2	—	2	6	3	—	3	—	—	—	16
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	1	—	—	1	5	2	3	—	3	1	19
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, for Year 1941.

The following Table shows the distribution of Infectious Diseases in the area:-

Disease.	Cymmer.	Aberg'f.	Glync'wg.	Total.
Diphtheria	11	2	3	16
Scarlet Fever	10	3	2	15
Pneumonia	13	4	2	19
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	—	2	10
Other Tuberculosis	2	—	2	4
Erysipelas	1	1	—	2
Chicken Pox	38	—	—	38
Measles	84	5	83	172
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	5	—	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	1
Total	173	15	94	282

TABLE 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, for Year 1940.

The following Table shows the distribution of Infectious Diseases in the area:—

Disease.	Cymmer.	Aberg'f.	Glync'wg.	Total
Diphtheria	9	6	14	29
Scarlet Fever	22	12	6	40
Pneumonia	20	—	2	22
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	6	1	18
Other Tuberculosis	3	1	—	4
Erysipelas	3	—	3	6
Chicken Pox	22	—	—	22
Measles	76	47	20	143
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	—	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Total	169	74	49	292

In 1939 a total of 117 Infectious Diseases were notified.

In 1938 a total of 58 Infectious Diseases were notified.

Pneumonia.

There were 19 cases notified, and there were 11 deaths from the disease—7 males and 4 females.

The deaths were:—from Cymmer 3; Abergwynfi 7; Glyncorrwg 1.

Acute primary pneumonia, together with acute influenzal pneumonia, became compulsorily notifiable by medical practitioners in 1919. A memorandum which was issued at the time by the Local Government Board has now been re-issued in a revised form by the Ministry of Health. It was never anticipated that in the present state of our knowledge the mere notification of pneumonia and the action consequent thereon would result in any great immediate reduction in the total incidence of the disease, but it was thought that the public might thereby be awakened to a sense of the gravity of the malady. It was thought, too, that notification might supply valuable statistical information as to the distribution of pneumonia, and contribute in some measure to a reduction in the mortality from it, by bringing to light those cases in which the local authority could help by providing nursing or other assistance or by arranging for institutional treatment. A recent advance in treatment (M. & B. 695) hastens the crisis and diminishes mortality.

Death rate from Pneumonia:—

1941—1.16	per 1,000 population.
1940—1.21	“ “ “
1939—0.04	“ “ “
1938—0.62	“ “ “
1937—0.61	“ “ “
1936—0.19	“ “ “
1935—0.3	“ “ “

Care of clothing and feeding of children, ventilation and warming of houses, and the teaching of regular habits are essential for the prevention of this disease. Considering the amount of sweating by miners in steam coal collieries, and the sudden change to wintry conditions, they escape this infection fairly well.

Tuberculosis.

There were 14 cases notified during the year.

	Pulmonary.	Other T.B. Infections
Abergwynfi	0	0
Cymmer	8	2
Glyncorrwg	2	2
	—	—
	10	4 Total 14
	==	==

Attack rate as per notifications:—

1941.—Pulmonary—1.05	Non-Pulmonary—0.42	per 1,000 population.
1940.—“ 1.99.	“ 0.44	“ “
1939.—“ .75	“ 0.32	“ “
1938.—“ 1.15	“ 0.62	“ “
1937.—“ 1.02	“ 0.72	“ “
1936.—“ 0.98	“ 0.39	“ “
1935.—“ 1.00	“ 0.2	“ “
1934.—“ 1.87	“ 0.29	“ “
1933.—“ 0.88	“ 1.08	“ “
1932.—“ 1.11	“ 0.88	“ “

The treatment of Tuberculosis is carried out by special physicians appointed by the Welsh National Memorial Association. These are full time officers. They visit Maesteg on Fridays, but are always most willing to come to any part of the district and thoroughly search for any infection that may be suspected. Their advice is extremely helpful. Their X-Ray photographs and reports are most instructive to the patients' medical attendants. The new X-Ray Apparatus in Cimla shows the lung conditions wonderfully clearly. The Physicians are both expert and obliging.

Cases of Tuberculosis are notified by private practitioners and Tuberculosis physicians, and any transfers to the district are notified. The houses from which Tuberculous patients have been removed are thoroughly disinfected.

Cases removed from Tuberculosis Physician's Register of Cases as "cured" during 1941.

Cymmer—1 case Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
 Blaengwynfi—1 case Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis.
 Glynccorwg—2 cases Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases notified during the year.

Vaccinations.

Return of Vaccinations in the area for the years:—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total number vaccinated	102	106	84	75	90	70
Total number of exemptions granted	39	34	36	25	46	30
Total number died before vaccination	4	7	5	8	6	8
Total number unvaccinated	20	35	35	43	80	62

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During the year the Authority has supplied no fresh milk to expectant and nursing mothers. Dried milk for children, to the value of £937, was supplied through the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. Of this sum, £893 represents dried milk sold at cost price. The Health Visitor has developed the sale of milk greatly.

The National Scheme for the distribution of Cod Liver Oil and Fruit Juices to infants was introduced in December, 1941, and at the end of the year the following quantities had been issued:—Cod Liver Oil, 264 bottles; Black Currant Syrup, 86 bottles; Black Currant Pure, 554 bottles.

The work carried on comprises:—Health Visiting. Infant consultations at Clinics. Ante-natal visiting.

The Health Visitor devotes the whole of her time to the above work.

There are no Ante-natal Clinics. They are not necessary, as every expectant mother in the area can have advice in the privacy of her home without any additional cost being incurred.

The maternity nurses are alert and examine the urine of cases in which they expect to attend in confinement. Any abnormality is reported. Each child is visited during its first week, and weekly for nine weeks. The health visitor calls at intervals until the child is 5 years old. Parents are urged to bring children to the Clinics, but they do not do so in anything like the number to be expected. This may be accounted for by cheap and efficient medical service at home. The work of the health visitor is shown as follows:—

Visits to expectant mothers—1st Visits—100. Total visits—117.

To infants under 1 year—1st visits—217. Total visits—280.

To children 1 to 5 years—Total visits—1,519.

There were 10 stillbirths. Legitimate—10 males.

Enquiry shows that the following were probable causes:—Prematurity and Inanition, Congenital Deformity.

The total attendance at Clinics:—

	Glyn-corrwg.	Aber-gwynfi.	Cymmer.	Aber-cregan.	Total.
On Register	165	292	191	145	793
Total Attendances	740	1022	726	296	2784

The Medical Officers are very busy during the hour and a half at their disposal, to examine babies who attend the Clinics.

Total number of children who attended Centres for the first time during the year:

	Glyn-corrwg.	Aber-gwynfi.	Cymmer.	Aber-cregan.	Total.
Under 1 year	28	57	44	22	151
Between 1 and 5 years	13	19	15	6	53

The Schools are supplied from the mains with a plentiful supply of water, and Sanitary conditions are as nearly perfect as possible.

No action has been necessary to be taken re compulsory removal of T.B. cases under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There is an arrangement between this Authority and the Glamorgan County Council for the orthopaedic treatment of children requiring such treatment.

Cases of Difficult Confinement (Necessitous Mothers) in their Homes.

In cases of difficult confinement the Medical Officer of Health has been authorised to engage the services of a consultant when he deems it necessary, at a fee of £3/3/0 plus 9d. per mile travelling expenses. This consultant was not called upon during the year.

Cases of Difficult Confinements (Necessitous Mothers). Hospital Treatment.

Cases of difficult confinement are sent to Penrhiewtyn Hospital. The fees in necessitous cases (according to a scale laid down by the Council), are paid by the Authority. The cost during 1941 was £8 0s. 0d.

Birth Control.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of Birth Control advice when the Medical Officer deems it necessary on medical grounds. The patient attends the Birth Control Clinics at Pontypridd or Port Talbot. There were no cases during 1941.

Dental Treatment.

The Council have made arrangements with the Health Committee, Glamorgan County Council, for the provision of Dental Treatment for necessitous expectant mothers and children of pre-school age, and for the supply of dentures at an agreed scale of charges. £30 0s. 0d. was expended.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Orthopaedic treatment is provided free of charge for children of necessitous parents. A sum of £49 0s. 0d. was expended. Very excellent results can be seen from the treatment of these cases.

Insanity.

There were three rate-aided patients—2 males and 1 female admitted to the Glamorgan County Mental Hospital, Bridgend, during the year 1941.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

The following information has been supplied to me by the Sanitary Inspector, who is also the Chief Billeting Officer.

During 1941 two organised parties of Evacuees were received in the area. One of these was made up of mothers and children from the London area, and the other consisted of Cardiff school children. All were medically inspected on arrival and provided with a meal before being dispersed to their billets.

A considerable number of unorganised Evacuees also arrived in the area, having made private arrangements for their accommodation. These brought with them official certificates which entitled them to be billeted.

The following table gives the numbers of the organised parties and the dates of their arrival in the area during 1940 and 1941:—

Evacuees.	Date of Arrival.	Numbers.
1st Party School Children	2/ 6/40	91
2nd Party School Children	25/ 6/40	46
1st Party Mothers and Children	10/10/40	106
2nd Party Mothers and Children	18/10/40	137
3rd Party Mothers and Children	18/11/40	62
4th Party Mothers and Children	4/ 1/41	44
3rd Party School Children	31/ 5/41	165
Total		651

The monthly total of billeted persons in this district as from January, 1941, was as follows:—

	Unaccompanied Children.	Accompanied Children.	Mothers.	Other Adults.	Total.
January	232	339	239	44	854
February	222	324	231	50	827
March	216	318	203	53	790
April	204	295	187	52	738
May	189	293	170	57	709

	Unaccompanied Children.	Accompanied Children.	Mothers.	Other Adults.	Total.
June	326	289	169	54	838
July	305	259	155	54	773
August	233	224	138	49	644
September	214	193	116	38	561
October	217	165	99	29	510
November	208	146	89	29	472
December	168	132	80	27	407

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

- 1.—Number of Council Houses found to be infested 1
 Number of Council Houses disinfested 1
 Number of other houses found to be infested 4
 Number of other houses disinfested 4
- 2.—Premises are disinfested by the combined method of spraying with liquid insecticide and the use of sulphur fumigation.
- 3.—When the Council's Rent Collector has reason to believe the belongings of an incoming tenant are likely to be infested with vermin he is instructed to inform the Sanitary Inspector, who makes an inspection of the same.
- 4.—The work of bug disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority.
- 5.—Tenants of Council Houses and other houses are informed that the Sanitary Inspector is ready at all times to co-operate with them in the eradication of bed bugs.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The officer appointed to supervise the execution and enforcement of the Act in the Glyncorrwg Urban District is the Sanitary Inspector—Mr. John Tate.

The General Purposes Committee of the Council is the Committee to which the Council's powers and duties under the Act are delegated.

The Sanitary Inspector, by virtue of his other duties which bring him into contact with householders, occupiers of business premises, farms, factories and workshops is, in the opinion of the Council, the officer who is best able to discover and deal with rat and mice infestation.

All complaints of rat infestation are dealt with without delay and the Sanitary Inspector himself lays the rat poison baits which are provided free of cost by the Authority. Advice is also given as to methods of rendering buildings rat-proof, and the officer has been successful in persuading the larger retailers of corn and grain and like commodities to store these in rat-proof metal bins.

Encouragement is also given to owners of dogs and ferrets in the sport of rat hunting, and large numbers of rats are destroyed in this way.

During National Rat Week posters are displayed, in various parts of the district, calling the attention of the public to the dangers of rat infestation and offering the advice and service of the Rat Officer.

In general, it cannot be said that rat infestation constitutes a serious problem in the Glyncoerrwg Urban District for the following reasons.

The Urban area comprises seven mining villages which are widely separated, and there are in the villages no old and congested tenements which usually afford such good harbourage for rats. There is also a complete absence of those large warehouses, factories and workplaces owned by food manufacturing and distributive firms and others which so often provide shelter and sustenance for rats and where intensive breeding takes place.

The farms in the area are all sheep farms—very few cattle and pigs being kept. Therefore there are no stores of grain and roots at the farms which would provide food for rats.

There are a number of collieries in the district, and it is generally accepted that these are infested with rats to a greater or lesser degree, both above and below ground.

Only in few instances, however, has proximity to a colliery given rise to complaints of rat infestation due to migration of rats to nearby premises.

During 1941, apart from National Rat Week, 303 poison baits were laid by the rat officer in fourteen premises, and results in each case were good.

During National Rat Week, 1941, 785 rat poison baits were laid in 29 premises in the area, and on the Council's refuse tips. Good results were obtained.

Three kinds of rat poison baits were used, namely the red squill, barium carbonate and phosphorous types. These were laid according to circumstances, all outside baiting being done with red squill poisons which are claimed to be non-injurious to human beings and domestic animals.

WATER SUPPLY.

A good supply of wholesome water has been supplied to the whole area, although some of the high level houses are erected at a high altitude, 1,100 ft. O.D., along the mountain side. This is of great assistance not only in keeping the district with a good supply of drinkable water, but also for the purpose of flushing the drains and sewers. The following is an analysis of the samples of water taken during the year.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION & CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF WATER.

SAMPLES TAKEN FROM	RESERVOIR	DATE	BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
Tap, 11, Corona- tion Avenue, Cymmer.	High Level Tank, Gwynfi Brook.	25.4.41	Satisfactory	Chemical and Microscopi- cal characters are satis- factory. Animate forms rare.
Tap, Avondale Ter., Cymmer	High Level Tank. Glyncorrwg	25.4.41	Satisfactory	Chemical and Microscopi- cal characters are satis- factory. Animate forms rare.
Tap, Graig-y-fan, Cymmer.	High Level Tank, Glyncorrwg	14.11.41	Satisfactory	A soft neutral water. Chemical and Microscopi- cal characters are satis- factory.
Tap, Brick St. Glyncorrwg	Low Level Tank, Glyncorrwg	14.11.41	Satisfactory	A soft water of faintly acid reaction. Chemical analysis show no evidence of any or- ganic contamination.
Proposed new in- take, Avon River, Aber- gwynfi	—	29.8.41	Fairly Satisfactory.	A very soft neutral water. Chemical analysis shows no evidence of any organic contamination.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Main Sewer laid in the bed of the River Avon suffered no serious damage during the year, except for a few blockages, which were remedied as soon as possible. Your subsidiary sewers are in good working order, and practically the whole of the houses in the area, with the exception of the outlying farms or dwelling houses are connected up to the Main Sewer.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

I have to report that a small number of the Colliery Companies within the area are still tipping the colliery debris alongside of the rivers and streams, with the result that

when they are in flood most of the debris tipped is washed away and deposited on the low-lands, causing islands to accumulate here and there, and diverting the main river into the side banks.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The scavenging of the area is carried out under separate contracts in the various Wards and sub-divisions of Wards.

Collections are made on each week-day except Wednesday, when salvage is collected by the contractors. Refuse disposal is by means of uncontrolled tipping on five sites in various parts of the district.

Abergwynfi and Blaengwynfi Ward. The scavenging is carried out by two contractors, one for Abergwynfi and one for Blaengwynfi.

The Abergwynfi tip is on a site near Avon Hill above High Street. The tip for the Blaengwynfi district is on the site of the old colliery level.

Glyncorrwg Ward is let as one contract, and the refuse is tipped on a site about 400 yards from the village on the west side of the Glyncorrwg-Cymmer road.

Cymmer Ward is sub-divided into three districts, each of which is let as a separate contract as follows:—Cymmer North side—Refuse tipped on the Glyncorrwg tipping site situated approximately 400 yards from Glyncorrwg on the west side of the Cymmer-Glyncorrwg road. Cymmer South side.—The tipping site is situated about 500 yards from the village on the North side of the Cymmer-Duffryn road.

Duffryn Afan and Cynon Afan. The refuse is tipped on a site about 200 yards from Cynon Afan on the North side of the Cynon-Duffryn road.

On several occasions during the year it was found necessary to draw the attention of certain contractors to the lax manner in which they carried out their work.

HOUSING.

Number of new dwelling houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	0
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) Built by the Local Authority	0
(ii) Built by other bodies or persons	0

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1.—(a) Total number of dwelling Houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	38
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	107
2.—(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	0
3.—Number of dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or in- jurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
4.—Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the pre- ceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	32

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	16
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.**A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of Housing Act, 1936—**

(1) Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notice:	
(a) By Owners	0
(b) By Local Authority	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:	
(a) By Owners	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	0

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—

(a).— (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Information not available.
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	
(b).—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	0
(c).— (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	0
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	0
(d).—Number of cases in which dwellings have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	0

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Summary of Routine Inspections, Inspections and Re-inspections made on complaint of nuisances during the year ended 31st December, 1941.

Nature of Inspections.	Number
General District Inspections:—	
Abergwynfi and Blaengwynfi	8
Cymmer	5
Duffryn Rhondda and Cynonville	4
Glyncorwg	6
Dwelling houses in respect to Housing Defects and on complaint of nuisances owing to disrepair, etc.	38
Revisits to abate nuisances and to remedy defects	107
Miscellaneous nuisances	19
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	51
Slaughterhouses, Butcher Shops	68
Fish Shops, Grocery and Provision Stores, Greengrocers and places where food is prepared for sale (not including visits to sausage making factories)	71
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces (including Bakehouses)	33
Shops Act, 1934	5
Stables	8
Piggeries	3
Defective Drains and New Drains	31
Defective Sewers	4
Cinemas and Halls	6
Water Works	1
Infectious Disease Investigations	55
Complaints of Water Supply	27
Revisits for Disinfections, etc.	49
Isolation Hospital	1
Visits to homes of persons on Tuberculosis Register	13
Refuse Tips	9
Rats and Mice Destruction	61
Bug Disinfestation	9
Total number of Inspections	692

Summary of Breaches of Acts, Orders and Regulations discovered during Routine and other Inspections,—action taken and results.

Subject of Inspections	Nature of breaches of Acts, Orders and Regulations.	No. of Informal Notices Served	No. of Statutory Notices Served	No. of Notices complied with.	
				Informal	Statutory
Dwelling Houses under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	Dampness, Disrepair, Defective paved areas, W.C.'s Drainage, etc.	32	16	16	12
Dwelling Houses on complaint of a nuisance.					
Miscellaneous nuisances	Dead Sheep, Deposits of Manure, Deposits of house refuse, etc., causing nuisances.	5	1	4	1
Cowsheds, Dairies & Milkshops.	Limewashing required Accumulations of manure rendering access to cowshed uncleanly. Dirty milk-stools, etc.	4	—	4	—
Butcher Shops, Fish Shops, Grocery & Provision Stores & places where food is prepared.	Removal of refuse, Cleansing and Limewashing required	3	—	3	—
Factories, Workshops and Work-places (including Bakehouses).	Cleansing and Limewashing required.	1	—	1	—
Pigstyes.	Cleansing and Limewashing required.	3	—	3	—
Drains.	Defective & Choked Drains.	6	3	3	3

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in use in the area.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common Lodging Houses in the area.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no houses in the district which may be considered to require the application to them of byelaws under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are no habitations in the area to which the above descriptions could be applied.

Offensive Trades.

No offensive trades are established in the district.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.**Cowsheds and Dairies.**

There were 51 visits of inspection made during the year to Cowsheds and Dairies. Notices were served in three instances requiring cowsheds to be lime-washed, and in one instance requiring manure to be removed from entrance to cowshed.

MILK.

The following table gives the number and classification of registered persons engaged and registered premises used in the production, sale and storage of milk.

Cowkeepers who are also Retail Purveyors of Milk	12
Retail Purveyors of Milk	10
Milk Shops	0
Milk Shops where the milk is sold in sealed bottles	6
Farms and other premises which are used as dairies	19

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Five retail purveyors were licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk during the year.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During 1941 thirteen samples of ordinary milk were taken by the Sanitary Inspector from retail purveyors of milk in the area, and were conveyed to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination.

The purpose of this examination is to determine the quality of the milk from the standpoint of cleanliness, keeping quality and freedom from contamination. Also in certain cases, when we have reason to suspect Tubercular infection, the milk samples are examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

The various grades of milk mentioned in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, namely, "Accredited," "Tuberculin Tested," and "Pasteurised," have, amongst other conditions, to attain certain standards of bacterial purity, and these standards are useful for the purpose of comparison when dealing with the results of bacteriological examination of ordinary milk.

Of the ordinary milk samples examined, five were of milk produced on farms within the area, and five were of milk produced outside the Glyncoirwg Urban District.

Of the samples of milk from outside the district, all attained the bacteriological standard required for "accredited" milk, and all except one passed the Methylene blue reduction test. All of the samples of milk produced locally attained the bacteriological standard of purity required for "accredited" milk, and all except one satisfied the Methylene blue reduction test.

Three samples were taken of Pasteurised Milk. Two were satisfactory. The other was unsatisfactory and showed the bacterial count and B. Coli content to be fairly high; also the Phosphatase B Test indicated the sample to be non-pasteurised.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken during 1941 under the above regulations.

The Production of Clean Milk.

The farms in the district are all sheep farms; milk production being of secondary importance.

The average number of milking cows kept by producers in the area is five. It should occasion no surprise, therefore, to learn that such modern apparatus as steam sterilizing plant for the sterilization of milk utensils are conspicuous by their absence. Their cost making them prohibitive. Cowsheds, too, are far from being elaborate.

It may be stated, however, that painstaking attention to cleanliness by simple methods during the processes of milking, handling and storage are productive of a cleaner milk than the careless use of up-to-date appliances.

A good standard of cleanliness was maintained by milk producers and retail purveyors in the area during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district—one at the rear of 165 Jersey Road, Blaengwynfi, and the other at the rear of 40 and 41 Commercial Street, Abergwynfi. In January, 1940, these Slaughterhouses were closed following upon the introduction of the Government Scheme for centralised slaughtering. Most of the home-killed meat now consumed in the district is supplied from the Port Talbot Abattoir.

The following is a summary of the meat condemned during the year:—

Beef	292½ lbs.
Pig Plucks	128 „
Bovine Livers	24 „
Bovine Lungs	13 „
Sheeps Liver	3 „
Sheeps Lungs	3 „
Hams	55 „
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Total	518½ „
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Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Notice of slaughter, in accordance with the above Regulations were received in respect of 17 pigs. Every effort was made by the Sanitary Inspector to examine the carcasses and organs of these animals after slaughter. Much of the meat consumed in the district is sold from motor vans, and the above Regulations in respect to these was strictly enforced. The Regulations, in so far as they apply to butchers' shops, are now complied with by all the butchers in the area.

The Slaughter of Animals for human consumption in premises other than Licensed or Registered Slaughterhouses.

During 1933 the Council gave consideration to applications which were received from two farmers in the area, asking that permission be granted them to slaughter animals on farm premises. In connection therewith the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector submitted a joint report on the Statutes and Regulations, which contain provisions as to the limitation of slaughtering, with special reference to the Minister of Health's Circular 604, dated June, 1925. The Council decided after consideration of the report to allow Farmers, Smallholders, and Cottagers to slaughter, for their own consumption or sale to their neighbours, a reasonable number of animals of their own rearing per annum.

The term "a reasonable number" was defined as follows:—

Farmers	12 sheep and 6 pigs per annum.
Smallholders	4 sheep and 4 pigs per annum.
Cottagers	4 pigs per annum.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Act, licences to slaughter animals were granted by the Council to ten butchers and slaughtermen in the area. They were distributed as follows:—

Abergwynfi—7; Cymmer—1; Glyncorrwg—2.

Mechanical stunning instruments are in use at the slaughter-houses. The Council have not passed a resolution making the use of mechanical stunning instruments compulsory for the slaughter of sheep and goats.

OTHER FOODS.

The number of visits of inspection made during the year to butchers shops, provision stores, fishmongers' shops, greengrocers, etc., amounted to 91, and the following articles of food which were found to be unwholesome or unsound were surrendered and destroyed.

Canned Fruit	17 tins	Salmon	1 tin
Preserved Meat	8 „	Pilchards	1 „
Condensed Milk	7 „	Jam	12 lbs.
Evaporated Milk	6 „	Preserved Fruit	6 bots.
Cream	5 „	Sauce	5 „
Tomatoes	5 „	Potted Meat	4 Pots.
Soup	3 „	Oats	1 Pkt.
Sardines	3 „		

PLACES IN THE DISTRICT WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED FOR SALE.

Fried Fish and Chip Shops	8
Butchers making Sausages, Faggots, etc.....	5
Ice Cream Shops	8

To these premises 58 visits of inspection were made.

BAKEHOUSES.

During the year 23 visits of inspection were paid to bakehouses, of which there are six in the area. At two of these public baking is carried on. A good standard of cleanliness is maintained at these premises.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

All notified cases of infectious diseases are visited by the Sanitary Inspector as soon as possible. Individual record cards are kept, and on these are entered particulars such as occupation or school of patient, contacts, sources of water and milk supplies, dates of onset of disease, sanitary condition of premises, date of disinfection, etc. Instructions are given to persons in charge of patient as to the prevention of the spread of infection. Infected premises and clothing are disinfected at the termination of illness, on removal to hospital, etc. Rooms are disinfected by spraying with disinfectant and fumigation with formaldehyde gas. Infected bedclothes, etc. are placed in a bath containing a disinfectant solution of appropriate strength. The number of disinfections carried out by the Sanitary Inspector during the year amounted to 49.



